CHARLESTON, S.C., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VOLUME VI.-NUMBER 991.3

Homicide in Camden

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] CAMDEN, S. C., November 1 .- A difficulty occurred here yesterday between Mack Kirkland, colored, and Wm. Kelly, white, resulting in the former being shot and instantly killed by the latter.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN-PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERALS. of the Liberal party, after a careful survey of the field, become convinced they are sure of a choice, in the coming elections, of a large ma-Eardley Childers; Lord Chancellor, Sir Roun-

that the speech from the throne will be of a re- obey his wishes. assuring and pacific character. AUSTRIA.

trian Reichsrath will not be signed by the Emperor. It adds that the Minister of War, Baron John, has said publicly that Austria is arming only in proportion to the extent of her

VIENNA, October 29 .- The announcement is made by the ministry that the interpretation | ance or difficulty whatever in Central Alabama, which has been put upon the recent speech of Baron Beust is a false one, and that the policy of an election. of Austria is peace.

VIENNA, October 29-Evening.-The Diet has ment to recruit forty thousand additional soldiers, Baron Von Beust having given formal assurance that the men to be enlisted will merely fill up the deficiency in the standing

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S ABANDONMENT OF THE WAR POLICY.

LONDON, October 80 .- The maps which are now said to have been prepared by order of the French Government have been issued to show that the second empire strictly regarded its frontiers as laid down in treaties with neighboring powers. It is inferred that this explanation is made to cover the Emperor's abandonment of the war policy.

SPAIN-THE DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE. Madrid, October 30 .- The estimated deficit in the revenue this year will reach £50,000,000 sterling. The Spanish Government seeks to raise a loan of 200,000,000 crowns at six per

RESIGNATION-THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA. MADRID, October 30 .- Ezcalante has resigned his office under the Provisional Government. General Dulce has finally accepted the appointment of Captain-General of Cuba, and soon sais for Havana.

THE FARAGUAYAN WAR-CONSUL SHOT.

LONDON, October 30 .- The South America mail steamer has arrived out. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 9th inst. The latest advices from Paraguay state that Lopez held Villetta with all his forces. The allied army was near at hand, and news of a battle was daily expected. The Portuguese Consul had been forcibly taken from the American legation at Assuncion and shot. The United States war steamers had gone up the Paraguay river, and a peremptory demand would be made by the American commander for redress. The recent conduct of Minister Washbarne was much censured at Buenos Ayres.

## WASHINGTON.

BEAST BUTLER IN TROUBLE-GETTING RID OF TREASURY CLERKS—N) INTERFERENCE IN ELEC-TIONS-REVENUE-RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Butler's motion to breach of the Congressional privileges was denied, and the trial will proceed. Treasury employees who resign are allowed

one month's leave of absence with pay; others on the black list, who persist in their efforts to remain in their places, will be summarily dis-Grant, by order of the President, issues an

order calling the attention of persons engaged in the naval and military service to laws forbidding their interference in elections.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is here. In the case of Tyler vs. Defrees, to recover possession of property sold under confiscation, the court confirmed Defrees in possession dur-

ing Tyler's life. The opinion was delivered by

Revenue for fiscal year to date, \$50,000.000. Washington, November 1.—Twenty-five tickets have been already sold to clerks going home to vote. The trains are crowded to-

The bank returns from the Southern States show the following resources: North Carolina, \$2,250,000, including \$26,000 in specie; South Carolina, \$2,250,000, including \$26,000 in specie; Georgia, \$5,750,000, including \$37,000 in specie; Alabama, \$1,114,000, including \$37,000 in specie; Mississippi, \$148,000, no specie; Louisiana, \$3,750,000, including \$100,000 in specie; Texas, sas, \$1,029,000, \$2500 in specie; Virginia, \$9,-\$6,552,000, and \$42,000 compound interest

Mr. Seward's Views on National Affairs. or put it into another's hand to undo what had between the State and the bank, the State not a fair exercise of the power lodged been done, even if unnecessary or unwise; he might do what it pleased, might even destroy in the Legislature to dispose of inthought the distrust of Democrats felt by a the charter, because there would be no one solvent estates. Mr. Campbell said, in reply, large portion of the people ought to be respected; he says he confides in the Republican parties were affected, the authority of Curran's his mind the fact that had not occurred to him

## ted to Charleston

ATLANTA, November 1.-The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railway was completed to Rome, Ga., yesterday, and a through train from Selma to Rome in twelve hours brought two cars of cotton, one for Boston and the other for Philadelphia, both via Charleston.

LOUISTANA.

New Orleans, October 31 .- Last evening, before an injunction from the Fifth District Court was served on the Mayor, he had appointed Robert Diamond Chief of Police, with instructions to demand the office and sue out a quo warranto in case of the refusal. These instructions he has complied with.

General Steedman to-day tendered his un-Metropolitan Police, which was accepted. George L. Cain, Acting Superintendent, is appointed Superintendent pro tem. The Police Commissioners state this evening they intend LONDON, October 29-Evening .- The leaders to appoint a superintendent on the recommendation of merchants and underwriters.

General Rousseau, by request, last night jority of Liberal members to the new House of is the club which has been most prominent in Commons. The following have been quietly the troubles with the negroes, and in which named in Liberal circles as the probable cast of considerable feeling still existed on account of the new ministry: Premier, Right Hon. W. E. the death and wounding of several of their Gladstone; Foreiga Secretary, John Bright; members. In a short speech, Rousseau warn-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Culling ed them that responsibility for all outrages and disorder in New Orleans was laid on his shouldell Palmer; Secretary of War, Marquis of Har- ders, and that he looked to them to keep the peace and encourage others to do the same. He said he felt it his duty to tell them that the BERLIN, October 29 .- The session of the law must be observed, and that every man who North German Diet will be formally opened by has the right shall vote unmolested on election King William in person, on the 4th of Novem- day. General Rousseau was enthusiastically ber, and it is asserted on semi-official authority received, and the club pledged themselves to

During the recent troubles, the presence of a few United States uniforms has always been 1868, did not extend to this case. The Attor-PARIS, October 29.—The Moniteur, of to-day, sufficient to restore order. Rousseau's force says that the army bill which passed the Aus- of troops in the city at no time exceeded a few

> Condensed News by Telegraph. The riots and disturbances in Tuscaloosa and other points in Alabama, that have been telegraphed within the last few days, are stated to be wholly false. There has been no disturband there was never less exciterient on the eve

A large Democratic meeting was held on Saturday night at Atlanta, and addresses depassed a bill giving authority to the govern- livered by Hon. Benj. Hill, L. L. Leroy, and others. The speakers urged the Democracy to stand firm for constitutional liberty against centralized desp otism. Seymour represented the first and Grant the second, and a concerted army, and not swell it above the number fixed Democratic action could secure the Presidency

A Madrid dispatch says Duice accepts the Captain-Generalship, and shortly departs for Cuba. The budget shows a deficiency of fifty millions sterling.

In Boston, on Friday, the horse John Stewart trotted twenty miles on the Riverside Park in fifty-nine minutes and twenty and threequarter seconds.

Bishop Ryan, the new Catholic Bishop elect of Buffalo, is to be consecrated on the 8th of November.

Prince Wertenberg, of Austria, and General Wertenberg, of the Prussian army, who participated in the battle of Sadowa, are in Washington, incog.

THE BANK OF THE STATE.

Argument of Hon. J. B. Campbell.

On Saturday, Hon. James B. Campbell closed his argument on the application for mundamus in the case of the State vs. the President and Directors of the Bank, and with it the discussion of the case before Jus-

tice Willard, who reserved his decision. Mr. Campbell, continuing his argument from this case, as to which the common law practice in cases of mandamus was in full force and had been recognized by the act of the present Legislature organizing the Supreme Court. This brought him to the consideration of the point that the Bank of the State was not a public corporation, but a private trading company, just as the Bank of England had been decided to be a private trading company. That a State by taking stock in an incorporated company did not impart to the company any part of its sovereign character, but quoad hoc became dismiss suits against him in Baltimore, as a the case of Curran vs. Arkansas, already frequently referred to. In support of this position, Mr. Campbell read quotations from the case of Curran vs. Arkansas, and also from a series of decisions on similar points that had come up in the Supreme Court of the United States. He then went on to say that the great mistake made by the counsel on the other side was in treating the bank officers as public officials. They had accepted the popular idea rather than the logical and legal result of the connection between the bank and the State. It was true that the officers of the bank were clected by the Lagislature, but they were elected by the Legislature, as the representatives of the State, as the only stockholder and not as the representatives of the State in its political be in bad faith to the creditors of the bank. Judge Carter. The case was heard by a full nature. It was, therefore, a clear misapprehension to suppose that the officers of the corporation were the officers of the State. If, then, it were true, as stated, that the bank was so important a part in State politics it had been a private corporation, it followed of course that the mandamus was not asked to compel the performance of a public duty, and the court would not grant it for any other purpose. On this point Mr. Campbell cited many cases both from the English and South Carolina reports, and also Tappan on mandamus. To a question asked by Justice Willard whether the bank as a corporation did not fulfil an office to the State, an I was not therefore liable to mandamus, Mr. Campbell replied that, alnearly \$2,000,000, and \$18,000 in specie; Arkan- though the bank was a fiscal agent of the State, it did not follow that every agent was an officer; 050,000, \$83,000 in specie. Total amount of to make a public officer a public office must be United States bonds to secure circulation created, and the officer elected or appointed to law for a debtor to come into court and ask perform the duties of the office. And to another question from the Justice, whether the State did not unite in itself the power of the stockholder and the political power which cre-AUBURN, October 31 .- Secretary Seward ad- ated the charter, and thus have the right to do dressed a large meeting and defended John- what, in the case of another bank, would re- that it might be an important question in the son's policy. He disapproved the course of quire the mutual consent of the State and corthe Radical party; he would not take the sword poration, Mr. Campbell replied that so far as operations of the Bank of the State was

summed up his points against mandamus being the proper remedy, as follows: First, because there was no title shown in the claimants, but on the contrary, title was acknowledged in the respondents. Second, because the president and directors of the bank were not public officers. Third, because the writ, if pursued to the end, would still be nugatory. Fourth, because the act does not direct the officers to surrende; the property. And fifth, because the power of the Attorney-General to sue out mandamus according

to the common law, as enlarged by the act of nev-General had said that he could not bring detinue, because part of the assets was real estate. "Trespass to try title" was as much the proper action for obtaining possession of real estate as detinue was to obtain possession of personal estate, and the objection as to the personal estate that the judgment in delinue was in the alternative, giving the subject of the suit or damages; that fell to the ground, because the very act itself called for a sale at auction, and it was better to get damages, which were sure to be larger than the proceeds of an auction. The next point in the argument was the subject of lis pendens. Counsel on the other side had said that there was no suit in the United States Court, because there was a suit pending in the Court of Chancery, and that there was no suit in the Court of Chancery, because jurisdiction had been taken away. It was plain, however, that if the jurisliction of the Chancery Court had been taken away, the suit in the United States Court was a tis pendens, and if on the contrary the jurisdiction of the Chancery Court was good, and the suit in that court a lis pendens, and the case in

the United States Court bad on that account,

the application for a mandamus here was bad for the same reason. Mr. Campbell next took into consideration the act of 1865, which declared that the assets of the bank should be applied, first to the payment of the foreign bondholders, secondly to the payment of the American bondholders, and lastly to the payment of the general creditors. This he said was a statutory mandate to the officers of the bank. It was not a political statute, but just such an order as the corporators of a private bank would have a right to make, but which would be of no legal effect unless it was carried out through the corr tion, i. e, by the officers of the bank. The officers of the Bank of the State had accepted the act of 1865, and had acted upon it; they had given notice of it to the foreign bondholders, and the latter had ever since acted upon the faith of that act. It had

binding contract. Justice Willard here inquired whether counsel supposed that the Baring Bros., the foreign as a private individual, was clearly decided in bondholders, were the creditors of the bank or only of the State, and whether, in either case, the transfer of the possession of the assets from the president and directors of the bank | Thursday, the last two days of its session: to the Governor of the State would have the effect of viciating the contract. Considerable conversation ensued between the Justice a .d the counsel on both sides as to the points involved in the question. In the course of this conversation, Mr. Campbell said that the question of whether the bank should be rechartered or not, had been a question of party polities for years; one party contending that it was inexpedient to recharter the bank, and that the State, being the only stockholder, could revoke the charter at pleasure, and the other that a revocation of the charter would The people had determined that the latter opinion was correct, and the bank had been rechartered. During the time that question bore discussed in all its bearings. Mr. C. here read the opinion of Mr. Petigru, in which it was stated that the creditors had the security of the public faith, and also the security of the bank. Mr. C. read also, as a part of the history of the case, a letter from the Barings to Governor Seabrook, written in 1849, in which it was evident that they took the same view of the matter. He also reviewed the history of the case to show that it was the understanding of all parties that the pledge of the profits was in addition to the pledge of

the capital of the bank already made. He then went on to say that it was a new thing in that funds in dispute might be released from the custody of the court and put into the enstedy of him, the debtor, which was just what was asked by the claimants in this case. Justice Willard here said that he thought

to oppose; but as soon as the rights of third | that the suggestion of the Justice brought to spected; he says he connection the Republican party, who saved the Union and abolished slavery. He believes the success of the Democrats would delay restoration of peace and harmony.

Another Rati Road Connection Complement of the Composition, he given on a matter arriving out of the composition, he given on a matter arriving out of the connection Complement from any other corporation; and in support of this position, he quoted an opinion of Mr. Petigru, which was given on a matter arriving out of the connection that are supported that any one holding five hundred dollars' worth of the bills of the bank might force the bank into bankruptey, and put an end to support of the course of the Church of Rome was designated by the speaker as the very masterpleace of Satanic inguity—a tidal wave, forsooth, he said, but is it is ward? Is it not retrogressive? He gave the United States Congress had established "uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies" the bank into bankruptey, and put an end to all these idoatrous abominations. The course of the Church of Rome was designated by the speaker as the very masterpleace of Satanic ingressive? He gave instances, cited the charge of dogma in the United States Congress had established "uniform laws on the subject of bankrupted of the church of the Church of Rome was designated by the speaker as the very masterpleace of Satanic ingressive? He gave port of this point of the Church of Rome was designated by the speaker as the very masterpleace of Satanic ingressive? He gave port of the bank might force the bank into bankruptey, and put an end to be a lars' worth of the bank might force th case came in, and it was res judicata that before, that any one holding five hundred dolarising out of the transactions of the very bank "uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies

would not accomplish the object sought. The A good deal of rambling conversation and

writ of mandamus was an order to certain per- | discussion here ensued, in the course of which | sons to do certain things, in default of which | the question of the liability of Governor Scott they were to be attached. It was not an order to a suit was brought up. On this point Mr. to the sheriff to 30 and take the things. There- Hayne made the following distinction : That fore, if the respondents should be contu- as far as taking possession of the assets of macious, they might be sent to prison and the bank was concerned, converting them kept there, out, so long as they chose to stay into money and paying them over into the there, the object sought, i. e., the obtaining treasury of the State, Governor Scott might possession of the assets of the bank, would not be considered simply as a receiver, just as if be accomplished. He did not wish to say that Mr. Brown or Mr. Jones had been appointed to qualified resignation as Superintendent of the they would be contumations, but they had perform those duties; but after the money was been advised by counsel, and it was still the paid into the treasury of the State, the receiver opinion of counsel, that they would not be justi- would be functus officio, and Governor Scott, fied in morals, conscience, or in law, if they as R. K. Scott, would have no more authority surrendered the assets of the bank until a final over the fund than any other person that could hearing was had in the case. For his part he be imagined. The money is directed by the act would not trust them with the key to a safe if to be deposited subject to the order of the "Govthey were to do such a thing. Justice Willard ernor," and if Gov. Scott were deposed or revisited the club rooms of the Innocents. This | here remarked that he supposed that what the | signed, or his term of office were expired, and a counsel had just said was intended by way of successor inaugurated in his place, the fund illustration. Mr. Campbell said certainly, that | would be liable to the order of such successor, it was only intended as illustrative. He then or the Legislature might by another act direct the money to be held subject to the order of some other person, so that it was not possible to regard Governor Scott as a trustee for he would have no real control over the subject of the trust. If there was any trust created by the act, it was in the State, and the State could not be sued, so that the act virtually put the tunds beyond the control of creditors, which was contrary to the authority of the case of Curran vs. the State of Ar-

When Mr. Campbell resumed his argument, he called the attention of the Justice and of counsel to the fact that all were agreed that the profits of the bank had been pledged to the foreign bondholders. He was prepared to prove that there were no assets of the bank remaining except the accumulated profits. The capital had all been returned to the State with interest at the rate of seven per cent .; and he read from the accounts of the Barings against the bank, which were on record as part of the evidence, to show that such was the case.

Mr. Campbell then made a resume of his argument, and concluded with an eloquent and brilliant peroration, expressing his sense of the grave responsibility of the case, his thanks for the patient and attentive hearing which it had received, and his confidence that Justice Willard would decide it in accordance with the

Mr. Campbell's speech occupied fully four hours, and the above is but a very imperfect

sketch of the line of his argument. At the conclusion of his speech some discussion arose as to whether, if the mandamus were granted, it should be alternative or peremptory. The counsel for the respondents claimed that there should be a separate hearing on that point if necessary, but the opposing counsel objected, and Justice Willard decided that he would receive authorities and points submitted in writing, and decide the whole case together.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal churches in the United States has closed its labore in New York harmoniously, the search subject of Ritualism having been disposed of by the adoption of resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, requesting the House of Bishops to set forth for consideration, by the next General Convention, such additional rubrics in the book of Common Prayer as in their judgment may be deemed necessary, and that, in the meanwhile, in all matters doubtful, refernics of the village, soon put the flames under control, and the damage was slight." been said on the other side that the act of 1865 | the meanwhile, in all matters doubtful, refer-Friday, said that maniamus was not the appropriate remedy in this case—in fact, could not be a remedy. After an examination of the statute 9 Anne, he had come to the conclusion that it referred only to municipal corporations, and therefore did not apply to the corporations are to the corporation was the debt, the fact that there were no parties on the street of that it was nuclum person having ordinary jurisdiction in person having ordinary jurisdiction in causes ecclesiastical, generally the bishop), and that no changes should be made against the store of Joseph McMillan, (better known as Joe. Green,) situated on Main street, below the counsel and judgment of bishops. The fifteet of this will be to permit the Rituality in the counsel and judgment of bishops. The fifteet of this will be to permit the Rituality in the counsel and judgment of bishops. The fifteet of this will be to permit the Rituality in the counsel and judgment of bishops. The fifteet of this will be to permit the Rituality in the counsel and judgment of bishops. The fifteet of this will be to permit the Rituality in the store to an old field, on the opposite side of the street; from whence, no doubt, they ence should be made to the ordinary (the the money was owed. The money had been ists to go ahead without hindrance, except borrowed on the faith of revious acts, and the in such dioceses as have Bishops opposed to in such dioceses as have Bishops opposed to take them in a wagon, but the theft was fortunately directed and the goods borrowed on the faith of revious acts, and the in such dioceses as have Bishops opposed to credit of the State had been faithfully sustain- them, but (say the Evangelicals) that will not credit of the State had been faithfully sustain-ed by the Baring Brothers in England up to include New York, where Ritualism has taken ing good their escape." the time of the passage of the act-so well | the deepest root. The interest which the Risustained that the interest on its debt was paid | tualistic discussion excites may be estimated in gold, when only one other State in the by the fact that one of the New York journals Union (Massachusetts) was able to pay in gold. These were gool considerations that would certainly soure to support the act as a lie Churches upon that subject, and to a description of St. Alban's, in New York, which is one of the churches in that city which has become celebrated by what are called Ritualistic warning him of his course—and directing the come celebrated by what are called Ritualistic

On Wednesday the Convention was engaged in a very carnest, and, at times, excited discussion on the order of the day; that is, what to do with the two reports on Ritualism, submitted to the house on Monday evening.

Mr. Wm. Welsh, of Pennsylvania, said he was in favor of both reports, with the exception of a few words in that submitted by the minority. For the church itself he had no tear. There was enough of the spirit in it to leaf fewer. In the convex of his observations. minority. For the church reset he had no lear. There was enough of the spirit in it to last forever. In the course of his observations, he said he had heard the Russo-Greek Church were horrified at some of our doings, and particularly allowing an auctioneer to come into the house of God and sell the seats under the hammer. (Faint applause.) He had heard a remark from a man who said Shoddy came in and outbid his most humble competitor. He would not care if an earthquake shook down and outbid his most numble competitor. He would not care if an earthquake shook down every church which had shut out the poorer classes from the worship of God; because by the sale of pews they were turned into private them.

chapels.

The Rev. Dr. Gadsden, of South Carolina, said he was used to the old matronly method of the Church of England, and he was opposed of the Church of England, and he was opposed and the Church of England, and he was opposed and lights on the characteristics as groupes and lights on of the Church of England, and he was opposed to such innovations as crosses and lights on the altar. He spoke of the Catholic Church as dressing too much, while the Calvinists dress too little; but their church keeps the middle way. Things are different here from what he was accustomed to. Never before did he see candlesticks and a cross oa the altar until he came into this cluwth (of the Teams) candiesticks and a cross on the altar until he came into this church (of the Transfiguration); but if these novelties are instrumental in saving souls, let it be so. If such were best for the interests of Jesus Christ and the spread of His Gospel throughout the land, then let them remain; but he thought the question should be thoroughly examined. On a recent occasion he was compelled to leave a sanctuary of the Church of God, in which he was brought up, because he could not receive the Holy Sacra-Church of God, in which he was brought up, because he could not receive the Holy Sacrament in the f rm in which it was administered, which was similar to the Church of Rome. He saw that symbol of the body of Christ, which he knew he would receive in his heart, made the subject of public adoration, and that was entirely opposed to the rubries of the church.

the subject of phone accuracy, and the subject of the church. He hoped, therefore, the question would not be postponed, as it was a subject of vital moment, and he would give his full support to the report of the Minority Committee.

Rev. James Stuart Hanckel, of S uth Carolina, observed that this is the first time that the Convention grapples with this momentous subject. As one ordained to keep false doctrines out of the church he is opposed to all these idealrous abominations. The course of The burning of lights at communion is an advance to symbolism, which is teaching through the eye and not the understanding. So with burning incense. Does any one suppose that boys with swinging censers surround the

symbolize the real presence of the body and blood of Carist, which is superstition, and if not that it is idolatry.

Rev. Wm. Newton, of Chio, was in favor of toleration, but it ought not to be in one direction. He thought incense, crosses, &c., would do no harm; it was the principles which were embodied that he objected to.

Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Western New York, thought the whole matter should be left to the

thought the whole matter should be left to the thought the whole matter should be left to the respective dioceses.

After various motions to postpone, a substitute for both reports were offered by Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Western New York, in favor of giving the bishops of each diocese power to make rubrical regulations. This was lost, whereupon Dr. Littlejohn's anmendment was taken up and passed almost unanimously.

The resolutions which form this amendment superside both the majority and minerity re-

The resolutions which form this amendment supersede both the majority and minority reports, and simply request the bishops to set forth for consideration and adoption, by the next General Convention, such additional rubries in the prayer book as in their judgment may be deemed necessary. Meanwhile, it is recommended, that in all matters doubful, reference should be made to the ordinary, and that no changes should be made against the several and indemnat of the highor. counsel and judgment of the bishop. PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY.

The Convention met at the usual hour. The The convention met at the usual hour. The attendance was not large, many of the delegates having gone home as soon as the ritualistic question was disposed of.

A vote of condolence was passed with reference to the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was also ordered that the following message be telegraphed to England in the ing message be telegraphed to England in the

Ing message so telegraphed to England in the course of to-day:

To the Lord Bishop of London:

The two houses of the General Convention transmit their affectionate condolence to the Church of England, on the death of its venerable Primate

Church of England, on the death of its venerable Primate.

B. B. SMITH, Presiding Bishop.

JAMES CRAIK, President House of Deputies.
The House concurred with the bishop in the resolution to continue the intercourse with the Episcopal Church of Swedon. The Committee on the Prayer Book reported against the expediency of changing the translation of the Nicene creed at this time. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, was appointed a member of the Committee on Church Unity. Rev A. W. Whittaker was appointed Missionary Bishop Whittaker was appointed Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Arizona.

A new canon providing that it shall be un-

lawful to sell or lease pews by auction held free from the acrid poison which defiles, more or within the walls of a church, gave riso to heated debate. The canon was finally modified to the form of a recommendatory resolu-tion to the House of Bishops, in which shape it was adopted and ordered to be printed in the Direct of Canons.

The President, Rev. James Clark, then de-

tivered a parting address to the members of the Convention, all the delegates standing du-ring its delivery. The closing exercises of the Convention took place in the evening, and it adjourned sine

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

-The Laucaster Ledger says: "A difficulty occurred a few miles south of this place about two weeks ago between two freedmen, which resulted in one of them having his bowels cut The wounded man died last week-the marderer is now in jail."

-By some means, the bedding of some negroes in a house on the premises of Mrs. Jane Campbell, in Darlington, took fire last Wednes-day night about ten o'clock, and the whole of it was consumed without injury to the building. Some little negro children were in the bed when it caught, but were rescued in time.

—The Lancaster Ledger has been shown a letter from one of the Marylanders who recently visited that place on a tour of inspection, which stated that a company of fifty had already been formed for a trip South, and that they would leave Hagerstown about the 15th of November, inst. And that some of the gentlemen who were here a couple of months ago, contemplated settling in Lancaster County.—
"A better day is dawning." A bottor day is dawning."

-The Orangeburg News says: "On Sunday morning last, the kitchen portion of the resi-dence of Mr. D. Louis caught on fire from a spark on the roof, and for a short time threat-ened becoming a serious affair. But the prompt assistance furnished by friends and neighbors,

The Lancaster Ledger says: "We made the statement in our last issue, that two of the Commissioners of Elections had assumed the entire responsibility of the Board—ignoring come celebrated by what are called Ritualistic observances.

The following is a synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention on Wednesday and Thursday, the last two days of its session:

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Wednesday the Convention was engaged in a very carnest, and, at times, excited discussion on the order of the day, that is what to the calculation of the second western on the order of the day, that is what to the calculation of the second western on the calculation.

Warning him of his course—and directing the Board to appoint none but competent persons as Macagers at the several precinct of Gov. Scott says it is his purpose to administer the laws of the State upon principles of equity toward all classes; and no other course pursued by subordinates will be tolerated. The Managers at this precinct has been changed, and now stands as follows: John W. Twitty, A. W. Chance and Wesley Humphreys."

## Special Motices.

BB- MESSRS. EDITORS: YOU WILL please announce Mr. G. W. CLARK as the People Candidate for Mayor of the city, and oblige MANY CITIZENS.

less, the complexion sallow, the cheeks flaccid, and that constipation, the result of a discredered stomach and a torpid liver, is at the bottom of the mischief. "That's what's the matter." Whoever has experieuced the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT

told to recommend it as a remedy. TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets, New York, Sole Proprietors.

SELTZER APERIENT in such cases, need not to be

Sold by all Druggists. 3mos 22 July 6 A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soit ruby con plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of sc great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN EALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herselt is simple, yet ansur passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities fro also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly heating the same, and leaving the surface as Nature Intended i should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Payette-street, Syracuse, N. Y. the only American Agents for the sale of the same,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable netantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No January 3

Juneral Motice.

OLNEY.—Died, on Sunday morning, 1st November, BELLE Kt.NDRICK, daughter of Hiram B. and Carrie C. Olney, aged four months, eighteen days. AT The Relatives and Friends of their respective families are invited to attend the Funeral Services at their residence, No. 119 Coming-street

## Special Notices.

This Morning, at 10 o'clock.

November 2

November 2

AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF he Mechanic Association, of Charleston, held 26th October, 1868, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

A. W. SIMMONS, President.

JAS. A. BRIGHT, Vice-President. WM. EDEN. Secretary and Treisurer. Slewards .- C. Alston, S. Nesbet, J. Cole, R. C.

Palmer. Standing Committee.-Chas. Williamson, H. L. Wayne, O. H. Williams, D. Cox, J. Grant. Relief Committee .- Jas. C. Pawley, C Wyatt, T. R. McCants, F. E. Rhames, A. C. Marianno.

THE GREAT MEDICAL MISTAKE OF

former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precau tions. No efficient means were adopted for the pre vention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attempted in the country. Heaps of offal were left to rot in the public streets, and domestic cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now Wise laws, phi'anthropic institutions, and a vigilant anitary police, have, to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor is this all. Preventive medication has helped materially to lesson the rates of mortality. It s not too much to say that tens of thousands escape sickness in unhealthy seasons in consequence of having invigorate I their systems in a lyance by a course and powerful vegetable tonic and alterative compriscs the extracts and essences of a variety of roots and herbs renowned for their strengthening, soothing, vitalizing and purifying properties. These medici nal agents are incorporated with a spirit absolutely diffused through the whole frame by this active, yet harmless stimulant. The result is such a condition of the system as renders it all but impervious to the exterior causes of disease, such as damp, fog, sudden alternations of temperture, &c. Strength, and the perfect regularity of all the functions of the body are the best safeguards against atmospheric poison and the effects of unwholesome water, and HOSTET TER'S BITTERS are the best strengthening and reg

ATCURE FOR ASTHMA .- THOSE WHO are suffering from this complaint, and cannot be re lieved by the doctor, can find immediate relief by calling on Mr. J. D. ZANOGA, at No. 316 King-street corner of Society.

ulating medicine at present known. For dyspepsi

and biliousness they are a specific absolute.

November 2

AF FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSRS. JOHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store i large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to fur nish their customers with Grains at the lowest mar

September 24 BET BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of pridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriassa guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sont by mail in scaled letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dry Goods, Etc. BRITISH AND FRENCH

DRESS GOODS.

JAMES B. BETTS.

No. 252 KING-STREET (IN THE BEND)

HAS JUST RECEIVED: BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS

BLACK AND COLORED POPLINS POPLIN REPS

SERGES

EMPRESS CLOTES.

3-4 AND 4-4 MIXTURES, BLACK BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS

AND

MOUSSELINE DELAINE, AT LOWEST PRICES.

4371 CHEAP DRY GOODS: CHEAP DRY

GCODS! AT THE CORNER OF CALHOUN AND KING STREETS.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE RECEIVED and are receiving, by every steamer, large invoices on the CHEAPEST FALL GOODS which have ever bee and are recoving, of case of the cheapest Fall GOODS which have ever been offered in this market. City as well as country buyers can save from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. by buying their Goods from the above firm.

A lot of Dress Goods, from 20 to 25 cents per yard Best Irl-ih Poplins, from 30 to 50 cents per yard Calicoes, at 10, 12½ and 15 cents per yard (best) Balmoral Skirts, from \$1 25 up

8-4 White Table Damask, only \$1 per yard
Brown Linen Damask, only \$0 cents per yard
Worsted Table Cloths, from \$1 25 up

A large assortment of White and Colored Flanuels at
vory low prices
800 pair of Blankets, bought twenty-five per cent. below cost, will be sold from \$3 up
Colored Quitts, from \$1 75 to \$2
White Marsoilles Quitts, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, from \$2 50

to \$4

to \$4 Ladies' English Hose, without seams, from 37 to 50

cents
Satinets, from 50 to 75 cents
Satinets, from 50 to 75 cents
A large quantity of the latest style of Cassimeres, from
\$1 to \$150
Ladlee' Black Broadcloth, from \$2 to \$350
A variety of Shaws, at \$2, \$250, \$3, \$350, \$4, and \$5
Brown and White Shirting, at 10, 12)4 and 15 cents
Also, fine branches of White Shirting at very low
prices
Ladles' and Gent's Underwear at different prices
Gent's Socks, from 10 up to 50 cents
The best French Corsets, from 75 cents to \$1
The latest style of Felt at distray Hats
Triunnings, Buttons, Ribbons, &c., at the lowest cash
prices.

prices. Choice colors Empress Cloth, only 85c Shepherd's Plaid from 20 to 25c Merinos from 50c up A lot of Ladies' Black Cleaks from \$3.00 up

es and Men's Kid Gloves only \$1.00 AB-Remember the CHEAP STORE, at the CORNER OF CALHOUN AND KING STREETS. WE ALSO NOTIFY OUR PATRONS AND THE

we also NOTIFI OUR PAIRONS AND THE public in general that we have built an addition to our store, exclusively for DUOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS, &c., which will be sold at the lowest cash Call and examine our Stock.

ET ENTRANCE IN CALHOUN-STREET. FURCHGOTT & BRO., No. 437 KING-STREET.

Y. WESTERVELT & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 29 BROAD-STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C. BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE, LEASE REAL ES-TATE in any section of the South. Am Negotiate Lorus, Collect Rents, &c., &c.

Shipping.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEFK

FOR LIVERPOOL THE A1 AMERICAN BARK HELENSANOS, F. E. Otte, Master, having a large
part of her cargo on board, and being o
small capacity, will sail with dispatch.
For balance of freght room, apply to
October 29 STREET, BROTHERS & CO.

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, (DEL.) LOUISVILLE, (KY., CINCINNATI, (O.) ST. LOUIS, (MO.) AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Screw Steamship CARROLL, L. C.
CHILD, Commander, will sail for Baltimore on Friday, the 6th of November, at 9 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves, making close connections, and delivering freight to all points in connection promptly and at low rates. ow rates.
Through Bills Lading given on Cotton to Boston.
Insurance on Cotton, Rice, Domestics and General
Merchandise, by the steamships of this line, 34 per

ent. The Steamship SEA GULL follows on 10th of No-The Steamsing omber.

Steamsing to the steam of the steam

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, LOCK-wood, Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at — o'clock.

The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarters

For Freight or Passage, having splendid Cabin accommodations, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stal.\*1).

The steamship CHAMPION will follow on Saturday, the 7th November, at — o'clock.

November 2

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

Captain Ryder, will leave Vanderhorst's What, or Thur.day, November 5, at Eight o'clock A. M. Bil's Lading, accompanied by Tax Receipts or headed in at our THE STEAMSHIP MONTEREY, November 5, at light o'clock A. M. Bil's Lading, accompanied by Tax Receipts or Certificates, must positively be handed in at our Office by Six o'clock on Wednesday Evening.

October 30 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

And other places, should not fait to lay in their supplies of PROVIS.

ONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, CONDIALS, BRANDIES, WHISFILES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Luncheous. CHARLESTON EN BOUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKE N

iches and Luncheous.

AFFSend for a catalogue.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

No. 275 King-street,

Between Wentworth and Beaufain,

Charleston, S. Charleston, S. C.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th stree t,
New York. FOR EDISTO.

ROCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE AND WAY LAND-

THE SIEAMER ST. HELENA, Captain Jas G. RUMLEY, will receive Freight This Day, and leave To-Morrow Morning, at half-past Five o'clock, and Edisto Wednesday Morning, at half-past Four o'clock.

For I reight or Passage, apply on board, or to JOHN H. MURRAY, Market Wharf. 55 The Steamer leaves again Friday, at half-past Eight o'clock A. M., and Elisto Saturday, at Seven O'clock A. M. 1\* November 2

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

THE STEAMER CITY POINT (1100 tons burtnen), Captain CNEITY, will leave South Atlantic Wharf every Tuesday Night at 9 o'clock, and Savannah every Wednesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the above places.

places.

Returning, will leave Savannah for Charleston every Sunday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

All freight physble on the wharf.

Goods left on the wharf after sunset will be stored J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, South Atlantic Wharf.

[ONE TRIP A WEEK.] CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM
PACKET LINE,
VIA BEAUFORF, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON

Business Cards. TSSERTEL & DURBEC,

No. 265 KING-STREET, OPPOSITE HASEL, OVER JAS. E. SPEAR'S JEWELRY STORE. R. ISSERTEL......T. EUGENE DURBEC,

November 2

PHOTOGRAPHERS

C. J. SCHLEPEGRELL, No. 37 LINE-STREET, BETWEEN KING AND ST. PHILIP.

LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BUILDING MATERIAL, LIME and PLASTERING LATHS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASSES, SHINGLES; also, GROOVE AND TONGUE BOARDS, &c., constantly on hand at the lowest market prices.

September 12 mthslyr

JOHN D. ALEXANDER, ACCOUNTANT AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT No. 16 Broad-street. RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS BUSINESS IN THE WRITING UP AND ADJUSTING OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS Of Merchants and others. Also, the SELLING AND RENTING, AND COLLECTION OF RENTS OF HOUSES, &c. October 1

I. V. WESTERVELT, COLLECTOR

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. Prompt attention given to COLLECTION OF RENTS, OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS, &c. AF Office No 29 BROAD-STREET, Charleston

AND

lmo M. MARSHALL & BROTHER, AUCTIONEERS,

No. 33 BROAD-STREET. REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION; LOANS NEGOTIATED;

PROPERTY LEASED. on of MORSES, FUHNITURE, &c., every

gotels.

ACARD.

The undersigned having sold his entire interest in the Hotel known as the "NICKERSON HOUSE,"

commending his friends to continue their patronage to the new proprietors. Mr. WRIGHT has hal charge of the Hotel for me for a year past, and will continue to have the entire management of the Hotel at ier the new ar-

rangement. I feel assured that the house will maintain its for mer reputation as a first-class flotel.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS

in Columbia, S. C., would take great pleasure in re-

T. S. NICKERSON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 1, 1868. Ser tember 24

which was now under discussion. Proceeding | throughout the United States," and while those tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigothen with his argument, Mr. Campbell uniform laws were in force, it was hard to rates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or boys with swinging censers surround the throne of God? Reverences to the altar and the elements thereon, profound genuflection, even prostration, as is practiced, means to Bond-street, New Yora. 17r brought it to the notice of the Justice, that | imagine; and how there could be any "fair exbrown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and not only was mandamus not the proper ercise" of a power which did not exist, was a remedy, but it was no remedy at all, because it | mystery past comprehension.